

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #20, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

9.7 million

People Requiring Relief
Food Assistance
GoE – August 2016

2.8 million

Projected Population
Experiencing MAM or
SAM in 2016
GoE – August 2016

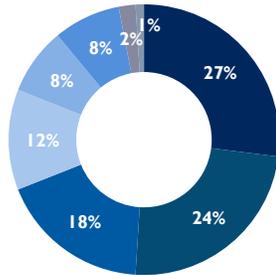
3.9 million

People Lacking Adequate
WASH Access
GoE – August 2016

\$1.6 billion

Funding Required to
Address Critical Needs
Between January and
December 2016
GoE – August 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Nutrition (27%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (24%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (12%)
- Health (8%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (8%)
- Protection (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (96%)
- U.S. In-Kind Nutrition Commodities (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Erratic rainfall, challenges reported in some *kiremt*-receiving areas of Ethiopia
- USG partners address agriculture, food, nutrition, WASH needs
- DART visits Adama regional hub, observes logistics operations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$104,087,009
USAID/FFP	\$532,906,932
State/PRM ³	\$162,718,934
\$799,712,875	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Consecutive failed rainy seasons and drought induced by the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event deteriorated humanitarian conditions across Ethiopia. In response, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and relief actors have delivered in-kind food supplies, water, nutrition support, and health services to populations in need and provided agricultural assistance to drought-affected farming and pastoral households.
- The USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) for Ethiopia is monitoring climate-related impacts and humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations during the ongoing lean season and the *meber* harvest, which typically begins in mid- to late October.
- Since mid-August, USAID/FFP, USAID/OFDA, and State/PRM provided an additional \$26.2 million to humanitarian organizations responding to the needs of drought-affected communities, refugees, and other vulnerable people in Ethiopia. The U.S. Government (USG) contributed a total of \$549.3 million for the Ethiopia response in FY 2016.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT EVENTS

- Insecurity and civil unrest temporarily delayed the transport of relief commodities—including food and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) supplies—in some affected areas of Amhara and Oromiya regions in August and early September, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Limited resources and other constraints also delayed the dispatch of TSF supplies in Afar, Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. WFP reports that dispatch and distribution of commodities have increased in recent weeks due, in part, to improved security conditions and capacity. The DART and other members of the humanitarian community continue to monitor logistical and insecurity-related impacts on drought relief programs.
- Most areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and Tigray regions receiving June-to-September *kiremt* rains have received average rainfall in recent weeks, according to the Disaster Risk Management–Agriculture Task Force led by the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The *meber* harvest is expected to begin in the coming weeks following the conclusion of the *kiremt* season.
- Despite expected average *meber* harvests and related improvements in food security across much of Ethiopia, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) anticipates that populations in some drought-affected areas will experience Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity through January 2017.⁴ In particular, FEWS NET projects that areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia will likely receive below-average seasonal rainfall from October–December, limiting crop production and the regeneration of pastoral resources and reducing access to food and livestock-related livelihood sources. Food security is likely to deteriorate further between January and the peak of the July–September lean season in 2017 due to prolonged recovery periods in pastoral areas and poor seasonal yields expected in some agricultural and agro-pastoral areas.
- Below-average rainfall has adversely affected crops and *meber* agricultural yields in some *woredas*, or districts, of SNNP and Oromiya in recent weeks. For instance, USG partner International Medical Corps (IMC) reports that the majority of *meber*-producing districts within its areas of operation in SNNP’s Hadiya, Kembata Tembaro, and Wolayita zones have received below-average *kiremt* rainfall. As a result, many crops—including barley, haricot beans, peas, *teff*, and wheat—in these areas had not matured as of mid-September, with some crops failing prior to germination. While positive rainfall distribution will prevent agricultural losses in some areas within the affected districts, IMC expects that inadequate rain and planting will limit *meber* harvest outcomes in the most-affected areas and vulnerable populations will require targeted food, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance in the coming months.
- *Kiremt* rainfall was below average in 17 of 19 districts in Oromiya’s East Hararghe Zone from early to mid-September, according to USAID/FFP partners. Poor rainfall has resulted in the wilting and drying of staple crops in six lowland districts of the zone, although crop conditions in midland and highland districts are more stable. A viral disease and pest outbreak have also affected maize crops in several areas of East Hararghe, resulting in concerns given potential effects on local varieties. Water rationing is ongoing in some East Hararghe districts due to prolonged shortages.
- The GoE planned to begin releasing water from the Gibe Dam, located on the Omo River in SNNP, on September 29 to ease pressure on the structure following the *kiremt* season. Although the release will provide an irrigation source to farmers residing along the river, the NDRMC has expressed concern that it could also flood communities and pasture areas necessary to feed livestock in the coming months, including in districts of SNNP’s South Omo Zone. In response, the NDRMC is coordinating the dispatch of relief items for potentially displaced households and fodder for animals to protect lives and livelihoods. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is monitoring the situation and has capacity to address any new flood-related needs through its USAID-supported emergency rapid response program.

FOOD SECURITY

- Approximately 9.7 million people in Ethiopia require relief food assistance, according to the August 2016 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) Mid-Year Review. The Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP)—a consortium of non-

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

governmental organizations (NGOs) led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and funded by USAID/FFP—is supporting 2.6 million beneficiaries with relief food assistance, and the NDRMC and WFP are targeting 7.1 million people in total.

- CRS/JEOP, the NDRMC, and WFP are currently dispatching and distributing the sixth and seventh rounds of relief food assistance for 2016, according to WFP. As of September 28, the three actors had dispatched 91 percent and distributed 65 percent of the sixth round; the seventh round was 45 percent dispatched and 10 percent distributed.
- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided 532,610 metric tons (MT) of relief food assistance, valued at approximately \$269.2 million, to the CRS/JEOP for delivery across nearly 80 districts in the city of Dire Dawa, and Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray. USAID/FFP also supported WFP to deliver relief food supplies to an estimated 1.5 million people in Somali, providing 89,950 MT of in-kind food, valued at approximately \$58 million, in FY 2016. USAID/FFP also bolstered WFP refugee response operations with 52,080 MT of in-kind commodities—valued at more than \$39.3 million—to support people displaced from neighboring countries, including Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

- Since mid-2016, FAO and relief organizations—including CRS and other USAID partners—procured and distributed an estimated 32,000 MT of emergency seed supplies for an estimated 1.7 million drought-affected households across six regions, particularly agriculture-dependent Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray. Emergency seed interventions supported farmers to prepare fields impacted by consecutive failed rains in 2015 and commence planting at the outset of *kiremt* rains in anticipation of the *meber* harvest.
- With \$800,000 from USAID/OFDA in FY 2016, the International Potato Center (CIP) is implementing a program to support agricultural production and provide approximately 12,000 drought-affected farmers in SNNP with potato seed supplies and sweet potato vine cuttings, as well as production-related trainings. Since June, CIP has distributed vine cuttings for sweet potatoes—a nutritious, drought-resilient crop that requires a limited amount of moisture to harvest—to approximately 8,000 farmers. Despite some procurement challenges, CIP has also distributed potato seeds to an estimated 500 potato farmers. In the coming months, CIP teams plan to deliver additional seed supplies, monitor potato and sweet potato crop growth at the community level, and collect data on *meber* yields. To promote dietary diversity and other nutritional practices within the household, CIP also plans to train approximately 8,000 female beneficiaries over the course of the USAID/OFDA-supported program.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided \$17.1 million to support agriculture and food security interventions across drought-affected areas of Ethiopia. This includes \$1 million to Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), which is providing critical livestock support, such as animal feed, as well as WASH assistance to pastoral households in Afar whose livelihoods were severely affected by the drought. Since July 2015, Emergency Livestock Working Group members—including USAID/OFDA partners—have delivered critical livestock support, valued at \$12.2 million, across Ethiopia. Activities include destocking, animal health assistance, and the provision of emergency feed and water.

LOGISTICS

- As of early September, daily relief food dispatches from the government hub in Oromiya’s city of Adama, or Nazareth, had reduced significantly, according to WFP. Inadequate staffing at regional- and district-level logistics hubs resulted in bottlenecks and delays at Adama and prevented the timely dispatch and distribution of assistance to food-insecure populations in northern and central Ethiopia. During a September 21 DART visit to NDRMC and CRS/JEOP warehouses in Adama, relief food actors indicated that the daily dispatch rate had increased to average levels. Although security concerns constrained the timely dispatch of food supplies from Adama between late August and early September during concurrent distributions, relief agencies report normal operations at the hub since mid-September.
- According to NDRMC representatives at Adama, 65 trucks arrive at Adama from Djibouti daily—each carrying approximately 40 MT of supplies—during peak operational days; Adama then dispatches 100 trucks per day to the regions. The NDRMC is urging regional warehouses to rapidly offload sixth-round relief food dispatches and accelerate cargo truck rotations in an effort to prioritize the 71 WFP-identified underserved districts during the

concurrent seventh round. Of these, 70 districts reportedly received incomplete food dispatches during round six. Underserved districts are assessed through a periodic exercise—led by WFP, the GoE-helmed Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit, and other relief agencies—which utilizes a set of operational and vulnerability factors, including how many weeks have transpired since the last dispatch of relief food. For instance, WFP reports that 17 districts in Amhara and Oromiya had not received complete allocations of relief food assistance for two consecutive rounds.

- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided \$7.1 million to address the logistics support and relief commodity needs of the drought response in Ethiopia, including \$6 million for the special operation of the WFP-led Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The special operation has supported the critical hiring of staff at warehouses and final distribution points around the country. To date, relief food actors have hired more than 90 additional staff to serve as storekeepers, warehouse managers, quality control personnel, and other support staff at regional logistics hubs in Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, and Tigray. Countrywide, the NDRMC has recruited nearly 500 of more than 520 planned storekeepers at final distribution points, the Logistics Cluster reports.
- In late September, international media reported that the Ethiopia–Djibouti railroad was officially completed. The GoE commenced construction of a modern, electric railway system to connect Ethiopia’s capital city of Addis Ababa with the Port of Djibouti via Adama in 2011. Rail transport of food assistance will significantly alleviate stress on the trucking fleets and potentially bring down trucking costs in the coming months and years.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- With nearly \$4.4 million from USAID/OFDA in FY 2016, IMC is conducting health, nutrition, and WASH interventions, including providing training for health workers and technical support during malnutrition screenings, in more than 20 districts of Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP. According to the August HRD revision, the GoE estimates that approximately 420,000 children younger than five years of age will likely experience severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and approximately 2.36 million children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women will likely experience moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) countrywide in 2016.
- The NDRMC recently reported that all relief food partners—CRS/JEOP, NDRMC, and WFP—plan to provide two rounds of imported corn-soy blend (CSB) to beneficiaries in all priority hotspot districts, targeting children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women equating to approximately 35 percent of the relief food caseload.⁵ The NDRMC will also allocate CSB and oil for NGOs implementing TSF programs for the treatment of MAM in priority two hotspot districts; WFP covers TSF support in priority one districts. Nutrition-focused NGOs are currently active in 26 percent of 154 priority two districts. The NDRMC also plans to supply CSB to beneficiaries of the GoE-led Productive Safety Net Program for one round, pending the availability of additional resources.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided a total of \$18.3 million to relief organizations addressing the emergency nutrition needs of vulnerable populations, including people experiencing acute malnutrition. USAID/OFDA also committed \$18.6 million and \$6.4 million in FY 2016 to support emergency WASH and health interventions, respectively. This includes a recent contribution of approximately \$4.2 million to Mercy Corps for nutrition and WASH activities in Somali.
- USAID/FFP provided UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs Concern, GOAL, and Save the Children (SC) with a total of 11,294 MT of in-kind nutrition commodities for the treatment of MAM and SAM, valued at nearly \$22 million in FY 2016.

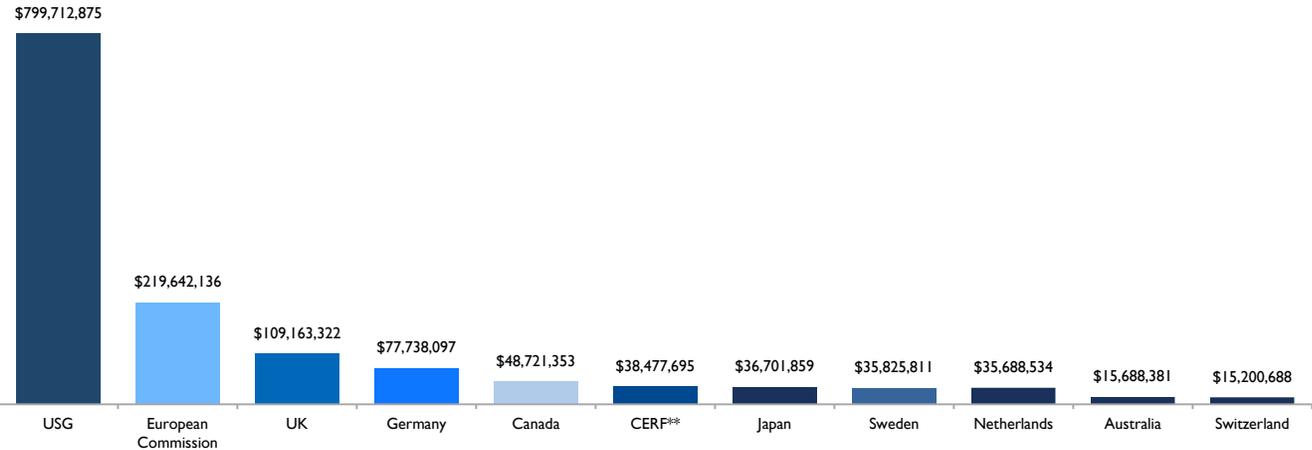
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With \$6.7 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF)—a pooled fund for emergency relief activities supported by multiple donors and managed by the UN Office for the

⁵ The GoE classifies hotspot districts—ranging from priority one to three—most in need of humanitarian assistance based on the impact of food availability, WASH infrastructure, access to markets, the nutrition situation, and other contributing factors.

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The EHF allocated approximately \$68.2 million between January and mid-September, supporting UN agencies and NGOs implementing agriculture, health, nutrition, WASH, and other relief interventions. In recent weeks, OCHA has allocated EHF resources to bolster logistical capacities for the countrywide humanitarian response and to support surveillance, case management, and treatment efforts in areas of Ethiopia affected by an ongoing acute watery diarrhea outbreak, which began in late 2015.

2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2016. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2015 and 2016, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG announcements for FY 2015 and FY 2016—which began on October 1, 2014, and October 1, 2015, respectively.

**Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies.

CONTEXT

- Multiple consecutive seasons of below-normal rainfall and the effects of the El Niño climatic event have resulted in deteriorating agricultural, livestock, food security, and nutrition conditions in northeastern and central Ethiopia. By December 2015, the GoE estimated that 10.2 million people required relief food assistance and other humanitarian interventions during 2016; the GoE reduced the estimated population in need to 9.7 million people in the August 2016 Mid-Year Revision of the HRD for Ethiopia.
- USAID announced the activation of a DART on March 3, 2016, to lead the USG crisis response to the drought in Ethiopia. In support of the GoE, the DART is coordinating USG response activities in close partnership with the UN and other relief organizations. The DART—composed of humanitarian specialists based in Ethiopia—is addressing critical needs and examining ways to realign activities to respond to urgent assistance gaps. USAID also established an Ethiopia Drought Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington, D.C., to support emergency response efforts in Ethiopia.
- While drought remains a major contributor to vulnerability in Ethiopia, negatively affecting the lives and livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists, populations also continue to confront other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized intercommunal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency.
- On October 7, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Peter H. Vrooman re-declared a disaster for Ethiopia in response to the ongoing complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$3,279,665
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$8,998,663
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Amhara	\$2,127,997
GOAL	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,500,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$300,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$220,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$1,500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$4,376,301
IRC ²	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,830,000
CIP	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$800,000
Mercy Corps	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$4,222,743
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,800,000
	EHF	Countrywide	\$6,700,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Somali	\$2,277,762
Project Concern International (PCI)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar, Oromiya	\$1,530,320
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Oromiya	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$2,699,330
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali	\$324,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Afar, Somali	\$700,000
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$950,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$1,000,000
UNICEF ³	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,376,487
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Tigray	\$249,715
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$200,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$249,191
World Vision	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$534,283

	Program Support Costs	\$2,084,921
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING		\$84,831,378

USAID/FFP⁴			
CRS/JEOP	532,610 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance ⁵	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$269,203,700
Concern	2,404 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Amhara, Tigray	\$4,878,614
WFP	89,950 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$58,014,037
	52,080 MT of In-Kind Refugee Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,309,900
	3,160 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Countrywide	\$9,295,300
UNICEF	560 MT In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$2,795,033
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$383,496,584

STATE/PRM			
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	Gambella	\$235,261
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Psychosocial Support	Tigray	\$1,562,816
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	Livelihoods, Nutrition	Gambella	\$399,977
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Gambella	\$998,307
GOAL	Nutrition	Gambella	\$1,000,000
Handicap International	Protection	Gambella	\$40,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Gambella, Somali	\$3,932,193
IRC	Livelihoods, Protection	Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, Tigray	\$4,093,969
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Livelihoods, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Somali, Tigray	\$685,100
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Food Security, Livelihoods	Somali	\$280,000
Plan International	Education, Protection	Gambella	\$799,934
SC	Education, Protection	Gambella, Somali	\$2,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Health, Multi-Sectoral Assistance, Protection, Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$61,047,635
UNICEF	Education	Benishangul Gumuz	\$1,259,623
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$80,934,815
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$549,262,777

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$19,255,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$149,410,348
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$81,784,119

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP funding represent announced amounts as of September 30, 2016.

² USAID/OFDA and USAID/Ethiopia are co-funding the IRC-managed WASH Rapid Response Capacity program; USAID/Ethiopia has provided \$4,999,999 in FY 2016 funding to support the countrywide mechanism.

³ USAID/Ethiopia has contributed \$3,761,108 to UNICEF, bolstering USAID/OFDA-supported health, nutrition, child protection, and WASH interventions in Ethiopia.

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁵ In FY 2016, USAID/FFP contributed 5,170 MT of nutrition commodities—valued at approximately \$5,007,373—to GOAL and SC through the CRS/IEOP award.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.